Washington Sentinel.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

Ar All letters on business should be ad-

AMERICAN ACTIVITY AND EURO-PEAN SLUGGISHNESS.

The superior activity of the American people, in the general pursuits of life, is a fact demonstrated and of universal admission.

The why and the wherefore are readily traceable. Our institutions being the offspring of the people's own wishes, have in the heart of the naion that protection which no armies could give. These allow the utmost liberty to the mind and conduct of man consistently with the rights of his fellow-man.

The mind thus untrammelled springs forth to action through every channel of human pursuit. No vocation is beneath respect, for the highest eminence may be attained by a party possessing merit, no matter in what business he may en-

This perfect freedom has stimulated to an extreme extent the cultivation of the press. The number of papers and periodicals of all descriptions, equal, almost, in number, those of Europe Information is more rapidly and more generally diffused throughout this country than in any other whatsoever.

It is true the character of our press, in some particulars, does not compare favorably with the leading papers of Europe. The great journals which employ editors, at a salary of \$25,000, to write a single leader for each number of the paper, can afford to engage a fine writer, a man of literary attainments and acquainted with history and politics. But in all practical, utilitarian matters of life, the press of America is immeasurably in advance of every other in the world. While the London Times, et id omne genus, fill their columns with ponderous discussions of politics and literature, our papers make these matters secondary. The great object in view by the American publisher, is to get some information which will benefit and instruct the reader of his paper. Any invention in the mechanic arts, any improvement in machinery, any discovery of minerals, any information valuable to agriculture, manufactures, or commerce; is most greedily seized upon and instantly communicated through the paper. Not only are the publishers themselves active in obtaining and communicating all such information, but all society is active in contributing its aid in bringing to notice every thing which can show an advance in art and science. For example—the simple fact that Mr. Steers, the builder of the triumphant yacht America, has been engaged by Government to build a frigate, leaving her construction entirely to his discretion, and that the Collins line has given to him the contract to build its new steamer, are incidents which are flying on the wings of the wind throughout the country, and these incidents will probably appear in every paper in the Union. The extreme pains which every party takes to make known any improvement made by him, has by nearly half the nation, is indicative of the perhaps no approach in any other country to a parallel, as a general rule. Our railroads, hotels, and omnibuses, abound with advertisements of barber shops, and bath-houses, and the very drop curtains of the theatre are made the advertiser, of improvements. The pavements beneath our feet, as we walk along, prate of the whereabouts of some wonderful wares, or reflect the name of in the streets, the fences in the country, constantly present to the eye the announcement of some commodity, or some manufacture. Hundreds of thousands, ay, millions, of very fine almanacs are printed and given away, having, slyly, among its leaves, an account of some alleged valuable commodity or improvement. The cheapness of advertising and the immense number of papers all diligently at work bringing every thing to notice, occasion a universal intelligence, giving ceaseless hints to active, inventive minds, for further improvements. In one particular the European people are in advance of ours, in the art of bringing their wares into notice, and that is, to append to or introduce into an obituary notice, the fact, that the sorrowing and bereaved widow of the deceased will continue to carry on the business, and begs leave to call the attention of the public to her excellent stock of goods. We have not yet included that "dodge" into our policy. Every paper is the

While the faults of our press are many and grevious, it yet has the merit of fostering every species of improvement, and greedily seeks information for the immediate benefit of its readers.

special patron of every business in its nighbor-

hood, and with most elaborate pains it presents

fully and frequently the advantages possessed by

its town or district, and recommends all parties

We doubt not that many a paper in the United States, possessing but a very small share of the literary merits and political knowledge of the London Times, is of far more value to its readers than this vaunted and vaunting paper; that the reader of the American paper finds more in it to be turned to his personal advantage than does the reader of the London Times.

It is certainly desirable that our papers should possess the merit of style and the learning of the London Times; but they would be dearly purchased by the loss of the practical information with which the American paper abounds.

There is an immense amount of ability con nected with the American press, and much dig-

nity too, commingled with much ignorance and In point of practical utility in diffusing useful

knowledge, in stimulating inventions and improvements, no press in the world can hold any comparison with the American press.

The people are mere communicative; they commingle more; they move about more; they are individually far more aspiring than are any other people. In Europe, until lately, nearly the whole population was born, lived, and died on the same spot. In America, to do so is the exception; few die where they are born, of those who reach maturity. The extraordinary facility and readiness with which Americans adopt improvements, no matter by whom made, is a peculiar characteristic. All old nations receive improvements by strangers with hesitation and distrust.

If a railroad or canal is to be made, a new line of packets to be established, with what zeal the parties starting it enter into the canvass, enlisting the active aid of every one likely to be benefited; as in this country money does not lie in masses, it is necessary to combine in great numbers, and nearly all improvements are made by the combination of small capitalists, and through the influence of their great number enlist corporations and States in their enterprises. The papers teem with communications showing the advantages to the citizens of the place, and

over all rival propositions. The country abounds with what are termed canvassers, persons emsaleable commodity. If a manufacturing establishment, a mining operation, or whatever it may be, has to undergo the ordeal of discussion, they have to be brought to the knowledge of many. Advertisements are so cheap, that they are used to an extent unknown anywhere. We have been nformed of a drug factory having thirty thousand agents through the States. Splendidly bound books, with very numerous handsome engravings, containing, some of them, the adversements of many parties; others confined to a list of the wares of a single firm, are to be found in every hotel of any note. Everybody, in every branch of business, is continually seeking to make known every improvement by him and the excellence of his commodities. That our papers are filled with much idle trash, and perhaps something worse, and while many matters of little value are made prominent, yet nothing that is

eally valuable need be unnoticed and unknown. We have, in some degree, been led into these emarks by the announcement by a party, of the half-formed purpose of preparing, in proper style, an Encyclopedia Americana, which should contain, in alphabetical order, an account of all our manufacturing establishments, including, of ourse, ship-building, with all improvements of nachinery, and every characteristic of interest. A list of all the railroads, hotels; all the springs, vatering places, and summer resorts; with such descriptions of each as would be appropriate; all lines of packets and steamers.

It should contain some account of our markets. We have seen a bill of fare at a northern hotel, containing fourteen hundred dishes. They were not all in season at one time. It would show that at New York, the products of the far South were on their tables, months before they ripened in that climate, and at the South months after they had ceased to appear there. The infinite variety of fish and shell fish, from the great green, turtle, the terrapin, the hard and soft-crabs, and lobster, &c., the salmon from the North, the heep-head from the South; and the venison, the wild turkey, the prairie buffalo, the prairie hen; in fact, the endless variety of edibles were made accessible to all parts of the Union. Ice is used in an abundance unknown anywhere else. The splendor of our first class river steamboats is unknown abroad.

This book, if completed, will be printed in English, French, and Spanish, and no one going abroad would venture without one, to enable him to give that information which every American should be ashamed not to possess.

If such a book, by a proper subdivision of labor, hould be properly gotten up, we may with propriety say of the American republic-there she stands, "with all the life of life throbbing in every pulse, thrilling through every fibre, beaming in every feature, and speaking in every gesture-there is no dead particle in her." contrast between the reluctant English to volunteer in a war begun with universal favor, and the readiness with which Americans flocked to the national standard in the Mexican war, opposed sensibility of the public nerve of the two countries-the activity of the one, and the sluggishness of the other.

HOW THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA IS RECEIVED ABROAD.

of the country is greeting the great Democracy of Virginia on the occasion of their recent triumph. They speak but one language, and manifest but one spirit. It is the language of praise and the spirit of patriotic joy.

The result in Virginia has stimulated the flagging zeal and animated the drooping spirits of the National Democracy. In the same proportion, it has abated the zeal, moderated the insolence, and subdued the spirits of the Know-nothings.

Some of the opposition papers are exercising their ingenuity in accounting for the triumph of the Virginia Democracy. 'Each suggests its own peculiar hypothesis. The New York Express seems to ascribe it to the primitive barbarity of Virginia farmers. While it does not use this language, its expressions justify the inference. The Express says:

"Virginia, for seventy years, has voted one way on Presidential Elections—and, until she is crossed and re-crossed by railroads—and manufactures are mixed up with agriculture, so she will vote. The prejudices of her farmers are un-conquerable—and her interests mainly in wheat, and tobacco growing-so that there is never any thing to diversify her politics. She holds to un learning nothing, however much she may learn."

to give them the preference as being the best; Now, Virginia is "crossed and re-crossed by thus all the resources of the country stand reailroads, and manufactures are mixed up with vealed, one improvement stimulates another, agriculture!" Yet Virginia votes now, precisely ideas are rapidly exchanged and rapidly engenas she voted seventy years ago, and as she will vote seventy years hence. But if the question were between the true

principles of Government which are embodied in the Democratic creed, and "railroads" and "manufactures," we would promptly say, perish both railroads and manufactures, and-live De-

We are happy to be able to say, however, that here is no such antagonism between Democracy and railroads and manufactures. We hold that the greater the diffusion of knowledge, the greater will be the spread of Democratic principles. They go hand in hand.

The American Organ, of this city, in its issue of Friday last, attributes the defeat of its party to another cause. The modesty of its expressions will no doubt commend them to general acept-

"We venture the assertion, that if the Amerion Organ had had a circulation in Virginia o twenty thousand copies, (as it ought to have had,) or if other papers which enter earnestly into poland received that support which they were en-titled to, Virginia would have given on yesterday

THE VIRGINIA WHIG AND KNOW-NO-THING PAPERS-SALT RIVER-RE-

SIGNATION. The Waterloo defeat of the Knew-nothings n Virginia, has variously affected the Editors of the Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Penny Post, who have all along boasted that the Democracy would suffer an ignominious defeat, that they would be crushed out, and altofierce crimination to expressions of ludicrous sor-

row. It thus relieves its feelings: SALT RIVER .- We speak from experience when we say that there is no more pleasant and de-lightful stream in the world than Salt river. We have lived upon its banks all our days, and nearly all the best friends we have in the world live with us, and we are utterly astonished at ourselves, that we should ever have felt or ex-pressed a wish to leave it for less inviting reions. To be sure, there are no "spiles" there o gladden the hearts of worldly and selfish naures; but we have never been accustomed to the 'spiles," and, indeed, we feel entirely too spiritual eyer to care about things so gross and so far beneath the aspirations of immortals. We are

the superiority of the intended improvement exceedingly gratified that we are thus happily

If this election should result in continuing us as sojourners at this attractive retreat, it will do ployed to advocate certain improvements and to get subscribers, This course is pursued in regard to internal improvements, patents, books, paintings, prints, quack medicines, and every species of salestile compositive. It is manufacturing established to internal improvements, patents, books, paintings, prints, quack medicines, and every species of two to the Examiner, Enquirer, South Side Demo-

To each and every Know-nething in the State, we tender our sincere condolence and sympathy—remarking merely that they deserved success, for they worked like beavers, and did some impacted to the success of the succes mensely tall bragging. We are not advised that the Whig party was in the contest at all—though we I gave what aid and comfort we could to our ids of the American party, and shall cheerully do so again whenever the conflict recurs beween them and our ancient enemies.

To the world at large and the "rest of man-

kind," we will merely state that we mean to bat-tle against Juntoism, and Locofocoism, and the furrin power in this country, as long as we can wag a tongue or wield a pen. Defeat hath no errors for our soul.

The Intelligencer takes a pious and didactic tone. It is disgusted with the bitter strifes of party. It is in favor of turning the sword into the plough share. Its disposition is mild, amiable, lovely. It says:

"As the Gubernatorial struggle is now over, we will have it in our power to give more atten-tion to other matters of public interest than we have been able to do for the last several months. We have never thought that party disquisitions were a very improving or valuable kind of litera-ture, either for the few or the million. There is, the contrary, much in them, conducted as on the contrary, much in them, conducted as they are, calculated to vitiate the taste, and pervert the judgment. We are not sarry, therefore to be relieved, for a season, at least, from the necessity of filling our columns with the heated appeals which constitute the material of party strife. We wish that the country could be spared the infliction upon, in our almost annual political contests, of the vast avalanches of mutual crimination, recrimination, denunciation, and vitupe-ration which roll forth from the press, increasing at every turn, thundering along, and burying the sober senses of the people beneath their pres-

"The contest being over, it is now full time to let the acrimonious spirit, which has characterized it in an unprecedented manner, subside. To our brethren of the press of both parties, we would say, we have all had our faults—(none is more conscious of his own than the writer of this article)—we have all gone too far, and have used language too intemperate, indeed scurrilous, for a press which, in theory at least, is the guide and instructor of the public, and therefore doubly sponsible for the example it set.

The Penny Post is neither moved to mirth, nor melted to tenderness. It does not invoke the aids of philosophy, nor does it seek the consolaions of religion. Firm, fierce, and obdurate, it howls over its disappointment. It grows indignant and defiant. So wags the world. What is one man's cure, is another man's poison

WASHINGTON CITY ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections in this city will take lace on Monday next. They excite a warm and general interest-more interest, perhaps, than they have ever excited before. The result of the Virginia election has given a sharpness to the ontest that will no doubt make it more pungent than pleasant. That result has communicated an active stimulus to the enemies of Knownothingism, whilst it has added rancor and desperation to the members of the new order.

Among the opponents of the secret enemy are many of our most prominent, influential, and active Whigs. Their numbers will, no doubt, be greatly swelled by new accessions. The shameful and riotous proceedings of Saturday night, on the occasion of the serenade to Mr. Wise, will, it is believed, drive off many quiet, respectable, reflecting persons, who would other-Time and space would fail us, if we attempted wise have voted the Know-nothing ticket. They o spread before our readers the many congratu- will not act with mobs, who heed none of the re-

> If there are any who desire to see their national metropolis ruled by mobs-who desire to see distinguished strangers insulted and denied the hospitalities of a city that belongs alike to all the States-who desire to see public meetings of respectable citizens broken up by gangs of ruffians, then the Know-nothing ticket will suit them. Let them go and vote it. Let them act in concert with the men who, on Saturday night, cast so bright a lustre on the Secret Order. Other parties control the vagabonds that belong to them. The Know-nothings seem to

surrender all control to their vagabonds. We believe, we know, that the respectable nembers of that order reprobate the mob of Saturday night. It is high time for them to quit an order which furnishes a mob of rioters on the occasion of every political gathering in the city, and who set so vile an example to the youth of the city.

From all we can learn, we are induced to believe that the Know-nothings of Washington will share the fate of their brethren in Virginia.

We publish the following letter from M. H. Grinnell, esq., to Hon. Hamilton Fish, in which certain expressions used by Mr. Grinnell, in condemnation of the course of Senator Fish, in regard to the "Passenger bills," are retracted. NEW YORK, May 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In the observations made by me at the Merchants' meeting, held at the Exchange, in February last, on the subject of the "Passenger bills," then pending before Congress, in condemnation of the course pursued by you in regard to the measure, I used expressions imputing to you insincerity towards myself and the other gentlemen who had recently conferred with you n behalf of the interests involved at Wash-

My own strong impressions of what had passed between us, and my warm interest in the sub-ject, suggested at the moment, terms of expression which a more deliberate judgment would not have adopted. Subsequent reflection, and intelligence from various sources, of your different impressions of our interview, and finding that a letter addressed to you by the committee, while at Washington, had not been sent in season to reach you, have satisfied me that it was unjust for me to assume that your view of the facts of the case must necessarily coincide entirely with my own recollections. On the contrary, your known public and private character should have

given me confidence in the uprightness of your intentions and the integrity of your conduct. With these convictions, my own sense of right pels me to recall the imputations, injurious or disrespectful to yourself personally, included in my remarks on the occasion referred to, and to express my sincere regret that I should have made them.

I write this letter with the desire that the sam publicity should be given to it as was given to the speech made by me at the Exchange meeting. Respectfully, yours, M. H. GRINNELL.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS. We have already stated that one hundred guns ere fired in this city, and one hundred in Baltimore, in honor of the Democratic victory in Virgether extirpated. The Whig changes with ginia, It will appear by the following that gun startling suddenness, from fervid appeal and powder was freely used at other places on the

> HARRISBURG, May 29 .- The Democracy of this place fired three times thirteen guns last evening, in honor of the result in Virginia. TRENTON, (N. J.,) May 29 .- The Democrats

In New York city, the Democrats are to have a grand demonstration on Thursday, expressive of their joy at the recent victory in Virginia. One hundred guns will be fired in the Park. In the evening a meeting will be held in Tammeny Hall, which will be illuminated on the also arrived in this city yesterday.

[National Intelligencer of Tuesday.]

Know-nothing Bets and Calculations. In summing up the result of the recent election in Virginia, the editor of the Glabe tells some homely truths. Hasays:

"We have been a close observer of elections throughout the length and breadth of the United for thirty-one years, and never saw one before that so convulsed the people of this dis-trict. They used the 'fool's argument' freely, and many of them have been ruined. The 'know-nothings' were confident of success, and bet two to one on the result. It is believed that they lost in this District more than \$100,000 on the result. We are told by persons who ought to know that those living on the square next west of our office lost \$41,000. They based their bets on CALCULATIONS that they had 72,000 in their 'Order' in Virginia, which, without any outsiders, would give them 15,000 majority over the largest vote ever cast in the State. But the best calculations of wise men have often failed; and it is, therefore, not surprising that a 'Know-nothing' calculation should prove to be fallacious. They had a brilliant calulation behind this, which was, that if they should carry Virginia by a large majority, then all the drift-wood would float out into the current, and they would elect their candidate the next President of the United States. This calculation would have been a good one if their first contingency had happened. But as that has proved erroncous, we think we may safely say that the 'Old Dominion' lias 'scotched the snake'

The Boston Telegraph, an abolition paper, hus closes a notice of the Virginia election:

"The result may disturb many political calcuations. It will put a stop to the process of 'nationalizing' the Know-nothing party, for if it cannot carry the South on a compromise and doughface platform, it will be compelled to ask for support at the North, on grounds which will entitle it to the confidence of the northern people."

The Telegraph gently expresses what inevitably will take place. The Know-nothing hypocrites of the North will very soon unmask themselves. Some, unable to hold out, and refusing to be conrolled, did so, even before the Virginia election. Others managed to contain themselves until that event occurred. Others still, may, in spite of their disaster in the Old Dominion, continue their hypocrisy and deception until the other elections shall take place in the South. But the likeligood is, that the whole Northern Know-nothing organization will be so maddened by the result Virginia, as now boldly to proclaim, what they have attempted to conceal-their rank Aboli-

VIRGINIA.

The Pennsylvanian of Saturday last pays the ollowing beautiful tribute to Virginia.

GLORIOUS OLD VIRGINIA.—Doubly has she arned the title of the "Mother of Heroes Patriots and Statesmen." While her generous and devoted Democracy survives, Treason may shake her bloody hand over the rest of the Union, only to fall paralyzed, when it is waved in threatening gesture over a soil which has never been polluted with the gore from her reeking fingers. All hail to the noble bosom against which the treacherous blows of skulking foemen rebound with violence to the assailant. Always first in the list of States, she now towers above them all in her pride of place. Too intelligeat to be lured from their love of Constitutional freedom, her gallant Democracy have stayed the desolating tread of Know-nothingism, and it is now doomed to per-ish of the innate corruption which has long been festering in its organization. Ever true to her high calling as the just umpire between her sister States, faction loses its vigor when it approaches the soil which holds the remains of Washington and Jefferson, and shrivels into nothingness before the remembrance of their austere patriotism. The Demon of Anarchy starves before the holy altar of civil and religious liberty, reared in Virginia for the protection of man's loftiest rights, and guarded by the ever waving swords of Justice and Reason. Back to the murky den of its inception, the foul Spirit of Prejudice has been driver by Virginia's manly sons, and reeling under the strokes of freemen, too brave to be frightened at the hideous aspect of a prowling antagonist, and too generous to forsake the foster brethern of her household, invited to her table by the Fathers of Washington. gers to its destruction. The peurile boast that with the conquest of Virginia, the whole South would yield to the degrading embrace of Knownothingism, has only paralyzed the tongue that uttered the foul aspersion upon Virginia's heroic

While examining the returns from our eminent midland Sister, the band of music which the would-be Know-nothing Organ in our vicinity, has kept in motion for an hour or two, suddenly ceased its joyous notes, and was silent for the remainder of the night. What silenced its premature melody? Did the more patriotic sound from Rockingham and Shenandoah, together with the whole of South Eastern Virginia, drown the voice of their instruments? Or did Roland's horn, as its echoes reverberated through the gorges of the Alleghenies, and floated in warlike accents over the vallies of our State, frighten the 'foul birds of night' from their croaking chorus' While we are penning this article, the members of the Secret Order are fleeing to their Lodge Rooms, to seek consolation from each other's folly. Degraded miscreants,—had they not read that Mount Vernon holds the ashes of Washington, and that the Author of the Declaration leeps beneath the tomb at Monticello? by their ignorance, and debased by their prejudices, had they never learned that Patrick Henry' roice had penetrated into every tenement in Vir inia, and rendered loyal to the Constitution all her Democratic sons? Ape-sneak away to your coverts at the voice of Virginia's chivalrous chil-dren, ye spotted lepers, for that voice carries a dagger to your prospects; but a humanizing sound to agonizing liberty. Immortal Virginia—the Vestal Virgins were not purer in their lives, in the days of their greatest purity, than you in your political creed. Who dare now say, that Treason can sever this noble Union, whether it comes from the mad fanaticism of Abolutionism, or the lawless violence of a misguided mob? ginia, her Sisters can appeal with safety, because Justice, Honor, Valor, and Magnanimity, are the ewels which adorn her coronet. Her position is indeed to be envied—but it is such envy as the ood of every clime and creed alone can feel. ingism to the earth, and it is now wreathing in its agonies. Let our Sisters farther South em late her virtuous bearing, and aid in consigning the carcase of the beast to the grave of tridity. Virginia is safe against every effort of unholy combination.

From the National Intelligencer.

From our Havana Correspondent. HAVANA, May 22, 1855. The United States frigate Constitution arrived ere on the 16th instant, Commander John Rudd, nd wearing the broad pennant of Commodo Mayo, of the African squadron—Lieutenants, G. F. Hazard, B. M. Dove, Samuel Larkin, Wm. R. Gardner, C. R. P. Rogers, and A. G. Clary; Fleet Surgeon, M. G. Delancy; Purser, J. H. Wat-mough; Brevet Major Marine Corps, N. S. Wal-dron; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. L. Burtt; Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Coleman; Acting Master, Colleville Terrett; Commodore's secretary, Llewellyn Boyle; Commodore's clerk, Edward Cobb; Captain's clerk, Wm. L. Swayze; Midshipmen, Wm. L. Bradford, Wm. H. Dana, and Æneas Armstrong; acting boatswain, E. Chamberlain, gunner, S. Lewis; carpenter, Lewis Holmes; sail-Wm. Bennett; boatswain (supernumerary appointed for meritorious conduct in efforts ave life) and acting master's mate, W. S. Howard. In a cruise of two years and a half but two men were lost out of 500, which is much in favor of the officers and their management and influence. It is spoken of by every body familiar with the coast service as very remarkable. The San Jacinto arrived on the 19th. Commodore Mayo transported a few men to meet the wants of that steamer, and left on the morning of the 21st to call at Key West and thence for Portsmouth. My letter will come forward by the Isabel.

. THE HON. JOHN SLIDELL, accompanied by his fired one hundred guns here in honor of the elec-tion of Mr. Wise.

In New York city, the Democrats are to nouncing their departure from that place, says it has been "requested to say that Mr. Slidell will public or business affairs by his constituents. Commodore Perry, of the United States navy,

VIRGINIA ELECTION. REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Norfolk county..... Loudoun Brooke and Hancock.....

Norfolk city Alexandria nrico..... Petersburg 10....... Frederick Berkeley..... Greensville..... Prince George..... Fairfax Hanover Page..... 961 Louisa..... Orange..... ugusta...... Botetourt.....
 Feanklin
 347

 Appomattox
 267

 Halifax
 575
 Charlotte..... Spotsylvania..... 14 Nansemond..... Pittsylvania.... Charles City..... Caroline..... Southampton Floyd...... 120 Gloucester..... Northampton..... 126 Goochland 125 King and Queen..... Barbour pshur..... Ritchie.... Camberland..... Ionongalia reene...... 490 Bath..... Pleasants...... Russell Grayson.... Carroll..... Essex lighland..... Middlesex Preston..... Patrick.... 350 Pocahontas..... myth..... Buckingham..... King George..... ancister Mason....... Morgan-.... Northumberland..... Raleigh Richmond county Westmoreland

Wise's majority thus far... 9,549

Eighteen counties to hear from, which gave Pierce 1,032 majority. If Wise gets as much, his majority will be 10,581. The Dispatch from which we copy

Thus far the Democrats gain three Senators and nineteen Delegates, including a Whig from Hardy opposed to the new party, and they lose three Sei

ators and fourteest Delegates. The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday says: We have nothing further from the county Kanawha save the report of a passenger that Ka-nawha had given 800 Know-nothing majority, and three precincts to hear from, which would reduce

We made a careful estimate yesterday, very liberal to the opposite side, and we feel satisfied that Mr. Holladay is elected to the Board of Public Works by a handsome majority, say 600 or 700-a great triumph under all the circumstances. This makes the victory complete!

Curious Calculation. The following we take from the Boston Post:

It has been ascertained by carefully conducted experiments, that the loss by friction or wear, upon gold coin, when in use as currency, does not exceed a twentieth of one per cent. per annum; and upon silver a half of one per cent. per annum. In other words, a gold coin kept con-stantly in circulation would last two thousand years before it would entirely disappear; a silver coin would last two hundred years; 900 new eagles, oughtweigh 901 which have had one year's circulation, 900 dimes outweigh 907 under similar circumstances. After the surface of the coin becomes smoth the friction becomes less, like the surface of a bar of railway iron. The average ost, therefore, of an exclusively metallic cur ency, would be an eleventh of one per cent. pe annum upon the amount required. The amount of bank notes in circulation, at the present time in the United States is estimated to be \$160,000, 000; and the amount of specie in the vaults of the banks to be \$60,000,000. If, therefore, an addition of \$100,000,000 were made to the specie basis of our currency, and bank notes entirely dis-pensed with, it would cost about \$100,000 to maintain it; an amount far below the average annual loss occasioned by depreciated bank notes, to say nothing of the losses consequent upon the expansions and subsequent sudden contraction of paper issues. The largest denomination of coins being gold, which is the least liable to depreciation by wear, the cost would be even less than the amount stated.

Hins. One after one the honored Bay-Leaves fade, And ancient glories wither in the shade. The Solons of the State, at duty's call, Have hissed a loving member from the Hall. Take courage, Joseph, in thy great ado, The World have hissed the Legislature too. [Journal of Commerce.

...

Tweeve hundred and sixty-three dozen eggs were entered at the Boston custom-house from the British provinces, on Monday last, free of luty, under the reciprocity treaty.

Example of the United States

The last number of the Westminster Review contains an interesting article on the Administrative Example of the United States. The writer deals with the evils of the centralized system of administration in England with merciless candor, and, after glancing cursorily at the mis-erable failure of every effort to adapt English Constitutionalism to the protection of popular liberty in Europe, he exclaims: "Henceforward, it is no longer England, but the North American Republic, that has become the pole-star to which, from all sides, the eye of struggling nations

The writer then proceeds to contrast the English with the American system of administration awarding to the latter the merit of immeasurable superiority. He also meets the objections raised superiority. He also meets the objections raised to the American system, that it is not so favorable to efficiency in diplomacy or war as that which places almost irresponsible power in the hands of the Executive authority, by referring to the great facts in the history of the American Republic, which utterly disprove the assertion Republic, which utterly disprove the assertion that under mere democracy energetic diplomacy and warlike success are impossible. In the war of the Revolution, though the American colonists were ultimately triumphant only by the unsparing aid of France in men and money, yet, animated by liberty, they performed wonders of valor and perseverance, and nobly earned their Again in 1812, continues the Reviewer, "they

Again in 1812, continues the Reviewer, "they assumed the aggressive against England, because we established a blockade on Europe against their ships, and took sailors from them by force. In that war they were still greatly unequal to us; yet in all separate combats they had decided advantage by the superiority of their gunnery—a striking proof that a free system produces higher skill than one of routine, for England at that time had been for eighteen years at war with France; had three times destroyed the French fleet, besides the Danish and the Spanish; had most highly-trained crews and distinguished most highly-trained crews and distinguished officers; while the Americans were wholly raw, having had a peace of twenty-seven years, and a military and naval system eco

ness."
Then the energetic demands of Gen. Jackson on Louis Philippe's government for payment of debts due to the United States caused the French government to "bow to the insult," and pay the money. Next came the Texas and Mexican wars, and of these the Reviewer says: "In neither was any military error committed,

great as were the difficulties; and in the Mexican war one knows not what is most to be admired; the facility with which an army of volunteers submitted to discipline; the perfection of their weapons—new inventions of America, handled with a skill previously unknown; the goodness of their commissariat, in a wild and vast country; or the flexibility of their mechanical adaptations as to reporting, printing, and communicating homeward. For fifty years past, the merchant ships of the United States have notoriously been far better built than those of Great Britain; and, as in 1812, our gunners were very inferior to theirs, so at the crisis of the Mexican war, into which they plunged after a long peace, their practice in small arms was immeasurably superior to anything which the trained British regulars had at that time attained.

The reason of all this is acknowledged to be the free institutions and the free use of arms which America enjoys. In England, on the contrary, arms are now purposely withheld from the nation, and all drilling of troops, except under royal officers, is made unlawful. In England, therefore, the central government is made a despotism, and the nation now groans with a sense of its own degradation.

A MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES .- AIRONS the Americans who attended the late ball given at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, was Jack Spicer, of Kentucky. Jack rushed the dress somewhat strong, and sported epaulettes on his shoulders large enough to start four major generals in business. Jack was the observed of all observers, and got mixed up with a party that his friends could not account for. Wherever the marshals of France went, there went Jack; and when the marshals set down Jack did the same, always taking the post of honor. The day after the ball Jack called on his old acquaintance, Mr. Mason, our minister to France, who started up a little conversation in the following manner:

"I hear, Jack, you were at the ball last night?"
"I was, sir, and had a high old time." "For which you were indebted, I suppose, to the high old company you got mixed up with? By the way, how came you ass

"How? by virtue of my office; they were marshals of France, while I am nothing else than marshal of the Republic. I showed my commission, and took post accordingly." By what right of office? what do you mean?

"Read that and see."
Here Jack presented Mr. Mason with a whiteybrown paper, with a seal big enough for a four pound weight. What in the name of Heaven is this?"

"My commission of 'marshal;' I received it in 1850, when I assisted in taking the census in Frankfort.'

"You don't mean to say that you travel on "I don't mean anything else. That makes m a 'marshal' of the Republic, and I intend to have

the office duly honored." Mr. Mason allowed that Jack was doing a large business on a very small capital. We should no wonder if the reader think the same. A census marshal of Frankfort mixing in with the marshals of France is certainly rushing matters in a manner that requires as much brass as epaulettes Jack, we are happy to say, is equal to both the

A Clerical Anecdote.

requirements.

To the Editor of the Journal: "It is said" that an accentric minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts who, in refusing to join the order of Know-nothings, had resisted the force of the example of so many of his clerical brethren, was last Sunday preach ing from the story—as it comes to us—that Saul, while in search of the lest asses of his father,

found a kingdom. Having at considerable length endeavored to enforce the idea that in the simple pursuit of every day duty was oftener found a greater good for time than in a wandering search for it, he closed the sermon with the introduction of the following epigram :

"When Saul, the handsome son of Kish, Was seeking for his cattle, He found a kingdom, which he won Without a single battle. In Boston now the thing's reversed, (This age the old surpasses,) We, seeking for a government, Find legislative asses."

EMIGRANTS RETURNING TO EUROPE.—The nur ber of emigrants who have returned to their homes in the Old World during the last seven or eight weeks from the several parts of the United States is unusually large, notwithstanding the price of passage in most of the packet ships, particularly at New York, has been increased. The passage ticket in the steerage for Liverpool was formerly from six to eight dollars, each person being re quired to supply himself with provisions, but the price has been raised this year to eighteen dollars. for each person, the passengers being supplied by the owners of the vessel. During the last two onths 1.574 emigrants, it is said, have sailed from New York, and 500 more will sail in a few

FRUITS AT NORFOLK .- On Saturday 40 bushels f cherries, 1,300 baskets of strawberries, and 100 barrels of peas were shipped from Norfolk to New York. The price of cherries at the former city is \$3 75 per bushel, and of peas \$3 per bbl. The cherries were of moderate size, and unripe The Norfolk Argus says the late rains have wonderfully improved everything in that vicinity. The peach and pear crops will be large, and the fig trees are well filled, although somewhat in-

A VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT .- The famous "Address to the People," which was written by Char-lotte Corday, and which was found upon her per-son at the time of her arrest, after killing Marat, was sold in Paris recently for about \$154.

THE city marshal of Bangor, Maine, seeing man drinking something out of a bottle, offered him three dollars to tell him where he got it. The money was paid over and pocketed, and the marshal was shown to the pump. The bottle

THE rent roll of the McDonough estate, Louisiana, has been increased by the executors from \$30,000 to \$60,000. The receipts since McDonough's death have been over \$570,000, and the expenditures over \$511,000—mostly law expenses to sustain the will.

EXCERPTS.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA .- According to Sir Erskine Perry, a member of the British House of Commons, the British Army in India is now nearly Commons, the British Army in India is now nearly half a million strong, and is in a condition of the highest efficiency. Of this immense force, thirty thousand are troops in the Queen's service, and forty thousand are European troops in the service of the East India Company. The gentleman named recently submitted a motion for the appointment of a committee to conside how the army in India might be made the most available for the war in Europe, and to inquire into the steps necessary to be taken, if it should be deemed expedient to constitute the army of the East India Company into a royal army. Singular enough all the circumstances considered, the proposit was rejected by a vote of 171 to 62.

Judicial Elections.—Elections are to be held in Louisiana on the 25th of June for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Slidell, and for Associate Justice of the same court, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. A. N. Ogden. The chief justice will be voted for all over the State. The second supreme judicial district is composed of the parishes of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James. Ascension. Assumption. Lafourche. In-James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, In-terior, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and a portion of the city of New Orleans.

FROM CURACOA.—Mr. Lewis Horan, a passenger in schooner Maria L. Davis, arrived yesterday from Curacoa. We learn Mr. J. H. Young, the United States consul, had arrived and entered on the duties of his office. The salt crop would be delayed in gathering, owing to heavy and unexpected rains both at Curacoa and Bonaire, until the latter part of July or the 1st of August. The yacht Flying Cloud, formerly of this city and owned by Messrs. Brown Brothers, was disposed of at Curacoa on terms not made public. The yacht Alata, of Boston, which conveyed Mr. J. H. Young to this island, would be run as a packet between St. Thomas and St. Cruze.

Spayer Avenue. The Medicil convenience. FROM CURACOA .- Mr. Lewis Horan, a passen

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—The Madrid corresponden

7, says:

"Mr. Perry, secretary of the American legation, has formally announced that his government accepts the arrangement proposed by the Spanish cabinet in the affair of the Black Warrior. His note on the subject expresses, in the name of the President of the United States, the most friendly sentiments, and the hope that the conclusion of the affair will draw closer the relations between the two countries." BREACH OF PROMISE—SEVEN THOUSANDOLLARS

DAMAGE.—The case of Miss Mary Hedrick against Henry Protzman to recover damages for breach of promise to marry was recently tried in Cincin-nati, and resulted in a verdict of \$7,000 in favor of the plaintiff, who is represented as being a virtuous, industrious, and modest girl. A STRINGENT bird law was passed by the Penn

sylvania Legislature, at its last session, for the better protection and preservation of game, and to more effectually prevent the destruction of A RUMOR is current in Europe, and the state-

ment has appeared in several foreign musical journals, that the United States have passed a law imposing a tax of \$400 on each foreign musical visiting this country. foreign musical THE Buffalo Commercial says that a freight train consisting of one hundred and forty cars, sixty-one of which were loaded with cattle, the balance

with freight, left the city over the Central road on Saturday. Seven locomotives were employed in the drawing process. THE Chicago and Milwaukie road is completed one hundred and ninety miles long. An excursion party went over the road a week ago.

THE Rochester American says a gentleman-is engaged in breeding fish on the banks of the Canandaigua lake, and expects to stock the beautiful sheet of water with speckled trout.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says twenty inches of snow fell in Montville, Geauga county, (Ind.) on the 5th inst. The storm continued for twenty

over Yorktown, Texas, on the 7th inst., demolis ing several houses, destroying the crops, uprooting trees, &c. The stage from Victoria was

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM arrived at Charleston on Monday last.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts, at cent session, abolished imprisonment for debt. Another steam fire-engine has arrived in Philadelphia from Cincinnati. It is claimed to be a superior machine.

THE Bridgeport Farmer, says snow fell to the depth of six inches in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, last Saturday.

A LUMP of silver from Lake Superior, ninetysix pounds in weight, and warranted to be 76 per cent. pure metal, has been received at Detroit. The Buffalo Democracy says there was never such a time for counterfeit bank notes as the

present. A BILL to regulate the tenure of church property, similar to that passed in New York, has been introduced into the Legislature of Connecticut.

Capt. Andy Walker, an old Indian fighter, died at Corpus Christi on the 15th. He was a native of Kentucky, and had been in Texas since Dr Captain G. K. Lewis was killed at Corpur

Christi on the 14th by J. C. Yarrington. VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ADIES ALPINE BOOTS.-Just received a superior let of Ladies' Black and
Brown Alpine Boots, together with a large and
general assortment of Ladies, Gents, Misses,
Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoes
for sale by GEO BURNS GEO. BURNS,

Adjoining Patterson's Drug Store. (News.) VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. QUILTED BOTTOM and PATENT LEA-THER BOOTS .- The undersigned has st received a fine assortment of the above Boots Just received a fine assortment of the above Boots. His general assortment of Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen is large, embracing all the modern styles. Great care has been taken to have them made of the best material and workmanship.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. 340 Pennsylvania avenue, Adjoining Patterson's drug-store.

MRS. A. M. MADDOX'S DOARDING HOUSE, No. 437 E Street, between 6th and 7th streets, near the corner of 7th street, Washington, D. C., is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by the month, week, day, or meal. Residence within two or three minutes' walk of the Patent. General, and City Gentlemen can have Board with or without

NEW BOOKS AT TAYLOR AND Maury's.—"An American among the Ori-emals," including an Audience with the Sultan

and a visit to the interior of a Turkish Harem, by J. E. P. Boulden, M. D.; price 75 cents. The Turkish Empire, embracing religion, man-ners, customs, &c., by Edward Joy Morris; price

The Neighbor's Children, from the German, by Mrs. S. A. Myers, 2 vols.; price \$1 25. Schmucker's Lutheran Manual, with formula of discipline, &c.; price \$1. Rand's Medical Chemistry for Students; price Bookstore, near 9th street.

TRENCH'S ENGLISH, PAST AND Present.—Life of Seward, with selections Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near Ninth st.

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